

THE



MAN.

NO. 69.—VOL. I.

NEW YORK, MAY 10, 1834.

PRICE ONE CENT.

FOR "THE MAN."

MR. EDITOR—It is with the most heartfelt pleasure that I have perceived by the Evening Post, the leading Democratic paper of this city, and one of the organs of the Tammany party here, that they have come out for the old Democratic principles, that have been so long lost sight of by that party, viz: decided and active hostility to all exclusive privileges and monopolies, and among the most pernicious of these "the rotten Banking system of this State," as they truly term it.

The Editors propose to make a declaration of these principles a "test question at the next fall election." This is a unanimous return to the original and pure principles of the founders of the great Republican party. It was these principles which increased that party from a small band of determined spirits to an overwhelming majority throughout the Union in a very short time, against a strong combination of talent, wealth, prejudice, seasoned as it was too by a warm though mistaken patriotism. It has been a departure from the great fundamental doctrine of Republicanism that has been rapidly alienating the affections of the people, and no wonder, from the party bearing a name that had so much to endear it to every American capable of appreciating that equality of rights established by the Constitution. It gives me inexpressible pleasure, I say, Mr. Editor, on several accounts, to witness this demonstration in favor of our principles from so distinguished a source.

1st. Because it bids fair to be instrumental in producing a desirable change in the manner of conducting elections, that is of requiring candidates to subscribe with their own hand a declaration or pledge to support a principle or principles. This will be a great public advantage. Elections will then be a contest for principles, and not merely for men. There will be no *Dudley Seldening* then; and I would be perfectly satisfied to let every principle I contend for, undergo the severest scrutiny, and stand or fall by a decision of a majority of votes. If the measures were advantageous to the public, they would find favor eventually, if not at first; if bad, they could not succeed. This practice established, it would lead to consequences almost as beneficial to society as the elective franchise itself. It would take away much of the acrimony of party feeling, and perhaps all that disgusting and humiliating *personality*, which now accompanies it and is so deeply disgraceful to our Elections.

2d. I am glad to hear this public avowal of the democratic course intended to be pursued, because we can at the next election join heart and hand and elect the first delegation from this city pledged to support the principles which the Working Men have so ardently contended for; and because many of our men, in the late absence of any organization among us, may have connected themselves with the opposition. I hope this portion of our old co-workers will reflect on the great change, and should it be honestly followed up, give their warmest exertions to carry into effect objects that they once struggled hard for, and which they cannot hope for from the opposition. But should it happen that selfish or interested men should thwart the projected patriotic resolution, I hope not a Working Man will be found so insane, or traitorous to his own interests and those of his fellow citizens whose faces are on the grindstone of monopoly, as for a moment to relax his exertions, let alone joining a band of tyrants and aristocrats, no matter what the pretence.

AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

(From the Evening Post.)

The Albany Argus speaks of the proceedings of the Legislature in its session just concluded as "proceedings which show a devotion to public interests, not surpassed by any preceding Legislature." Will the Argus please to put its finger on the evidence of this patriotism. We cannot find it. There has been as much selfishness and as little true public spirit in the last Legislature as in any previous one for years. The Argus, in the same paragraph with the compliment we have quoted, mentions that among the acts passed by the Legislature, "are the charters for eight new Banks, and one increase, with an aggregate increased capital of \$3,800,000." Perhaps the Argus thinks this a proof of devotion to the public interests. We consider it quite the contrary; and all must consider it so, who know how Bank charters and Rail

Road company charters, and Insurance company charters, and all other charters granting exclusive privileges, are obtained, and how they operate on the interests of the community. The Argus has opposed earnestly and ably the United States Bank. Why not extend its opposition to our whole rotten and oppressive Banking system? It opposed the United States Bank before the secret of its corrupt tamperings with the Press was discovered—it opposed it on general principles: why not lend its aid to extend those principles to the whole ruinous and Anti-Democratic system? why not spread them, and "let them circulate through every vein of all our empire?" * * * We hope the TEST QUESTION with the Democratic party in next choosing candidates for the Legislature will be, *whether they are opposed to all monopolies as Anti-Republican and subversive of equal rights.*

Messrs. Editors—I was pleased with your notice of the large number of monopolies which have been created by our Legislature during the last session, and trust that you will take frequent opportunities of presenting this subject to the public. The democracy of this country have pledged themselves to the overthrow of the great monster monopoly whose death throes are now convulsing the land. They know that this object cannot be attained without some public embarrassment and individual suffering. But such has ever been the price of liberty, and we would be unworthy the name of democrats if we could not suffer in the cause of democracy. We will have gained nothing by the destruction of one great monopoly if a thousand smaller ones are to be raised upon its ruins. Let us lay the axe to the root and resolve at once to be rid of all monopolies. If we cannot reach by legislation those which are already chartered, we can at least cease to create others, and leave the existing evils to expire by their own limitations. We now have an opportunity to re-establish the simple, plain, common sense principles upon which our Government was in the first instance founded. It will be long before another chief arises, so able and willing to work in this good cause. It is idle to talk to mechanics and farmers about currency, and finance, and exchange, and other like mysteries. They want a *specie currency* and no monopolies, and, unless I am much mistaken, they will have what they want.

HARD MONEY.

SMALL CHANGE.—It is now pretty certain that one important advantage will result to the majority of the people from the agitation of the Bank Question. It will not be long before all notes under twenty dollars will cease to circulate. This will, perhaps, in practice, be found more beneficial to the laboring classes than any thing that has transpired since the glorious 4th of July, 1776—as gold and silver will be the reward of their labor, instead of notes upon doubtful Banks. We have heard of cases of Banks that were about to fail sending large amounts of their notes to the proprietors of manufacturing establishments, to be paid out to their male and female operatives! Farmers too are more liable to be losers by Bank failures than the speculating classes, who add no wealth to the general stock; and on the score of frugality the laboring man will be more likely to lay up gold and silver than paper rags.—*Phila. People's Friend.*

HICKORY, HOMESPUN, AND HARD MONEY.—The Jackson party has adopted these significant words as expressive of the distinctive traits of the true Democrat. They appear peculiarly expressive of the principles of working men. In fact the two last we believe originated with them. As to the first there will be some variety of opinion. We incline to think that all working men will—like ourselves, prefer hickory while sound and no longer—as the best wood when rotten becomes the worst.—*People's Friend.*

Two white men were lately murdered in the vicinity of Prince Edward Court House, Va.—they were found with their throats cut, and the head of one was completely cleft open with an axe. They were negro traders, and had been murdered by their slaves, who stripped the bodies, and took possession of all their property, about \$3000, when they decamped, and have not yet been taken.—*Phil. Cour.*

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 10.

☞ In a few days the Man will be enlarged, and a new volume will be commenced. Those who wish to complete their sets can have nearly all the back numbers by application at the office or to the carriers.

WORKING MEN'S MEETING.

At a Public Meeting of Mechanics and other Working Men, held at the Shakspeare, New York, on Thursday evening, April 8, EBENEZER FORD was called to the Chair, and GEORGE H. EVANS was appointed Secretary.

The call explanatory of the objects of the meeting having been read, several gentlemen spoke in favor of an organization of the Working Men, two or three of whom mentioned in high terms of praise the independent conduct of the New York Evening Post, and read several extracts from that paper strongly favoring the principal object proposed to be effected by the Working Men, the abolition of licensed monopolies, and particularly the Banking Monopoly. After which it was

Resolved, That an organization of the Working Men take place for the purpose of supporting Candidates for the State and National Legislatures opposed to Paper Money and Banking and to other Licensed Monopolies; that this meeting adjourn to meet at Millitary Hall, Bowery, on Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of effecting the proposed organization; and that the call of the meeting be signed by those who may wish to sign it.

On motion, a committee was then appointed to make the necessary preparations for the meeting.

The call of the adjourned meeting was then signed by many persons present, a collection was taken up to defray expenses, and the meeting adjourned.

EBENEZER FORD, Chairman.

GEORGE H. EVANS, Secretary.

☞ The call of the above meeting, with the names attached, will appear in "The Man" daily till the day of meeting. Persons wishing to sign the call, are requested to call and leave their names for the purpose at the office of this paper.

CONNECTICUT.—The Legislature of this state assembled at NewHaven on Wednesday, and elected its officers. For speaker, Roger Huntington of Norwich, received 126 out of 194 votes, and was declared elected. Henry Dalton and E. A. Bulkley, were chosen clerks. Gov. Betts took the chair of the Senate, which was organized in the usual manner. Charles Babcock of Hartford, was chosen clerk. All the elect are Tory-Whigs.

There having been no choice of Governor by the people, on Thursday the Legislature in joint ballot elected their Governor. The vote stood as follows—Whole number 224. For Foot, 154—Edwards, 70. Tory-Whig majority 84.

A SAVINGS' INSTITUTION INSOLVENT !!!—By a notice in the *Baltimore Chronicle*, it appears, that the *Maryland Savings Institution* has been compelled to suspend its operations. The directors say, that they believe, that in deciding on the present suspension, they have adopted a measure which will tend to secure full payment of all the deposits in the institution.

We have never liked the plan and principles upon which these *Savings* institutions are conducted; but had supposed them situated almost beyond the possibility of a failure. We now suspect, however, that they are mere cloaks for those to wear who wish to speculate on the industry of the useful classes.

Another Bank is said to be gone in the South—the Bank of Augusta, Georgia. Where is this to stop?—*Phil. Cour.*

It will only stop, we trust, with the utter extinction of Paper Money.

☞ The Senate have decided that the President has no right to protest against their outlandish proceedings. They will perhaps decide that the people have no right to veto them.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT BY THE PEOPLE.

Once more we have determined to call attention to this subject, by republishing the following article, expressive of our views, which we find in the columns of the *Richmond Enquirer*; a paper that has frequently advocated the proposed measure.

(From the *Columbus (Ohio) Sentinel*, 23d ult.)

"*Amendment to the Constitution.*—In the same week, if not on the same day, (at the commencement of the present Congress,) that Mr. Calhoun gave notice of introducing a bill to repeal the "Force Act," Mr. Benton gave notice of a motion for so amending the Constitution as to give the election of the President and Vice President of the United States, directly to the People in the several States, without the intervention of Electors; and in the event of there being several candidates, and no one having the majority of all the votes, to send back the two highest candidates again to the People, in order to prevent the election from falling on the House of Representatives. Since then we have heard nothing of the matter, and it would seem that the mover, from some cause, has allowed it to go to slumber. The proposition was first broached by the "*Richmond Enquirer*," and followed up strenuously by other democratic prints—by ourselves among the number—as a measure necessary, patriotic, and of vital importance in its results; as effectual at once in placing the election where it should be—with the people; of preventing a minority candidate from coming in contrary to their wishes, and putting an end to all danger of jockeying, of corruption and intrigue, of "bargain and sale" in the House—so justly complained of in the election of 1824.

"In discussing the subject of this amendment, we have never met with an individual but who was in favor of it; every democrat would rejoice at its taking effect. Then why, when introduced, is it now allowed to sleep the sleep of death? if not of death, (for we believe that is impossible,) why even that of procrastination? To be of effect against the next Presidential election, it must be acted on and matured in the present session prior to coming before the people for ratification. If conducive to the purity of our institutions—if necessary to the election of a President, who will in reality be the *President of the People*, the good should neither be procrastinated nor deferred. We invite the attention of the public to the subject, and respectfully recal it to the memory of the Honorable mover in the Senate, and to its friends in either House."

We feel quite as anxious as the editor of the *Richmond Enquirer* expresses himself to know why Mr. Benton suffers this subject to sleep. What subject so important could occupy the remaining time of Congress? We firmly believe that nine tenths of our citizens, are in favor of an election of President directly by the people.

LAUDABLE EMULATION:—We find the following account of an innocent and useful amusement in the last *Newport Republican*:

Last Thursday many of the community witnessed a somewhat novel and pleasing sight. It was a trial of skill in the use of the plough. Our distinguished fellow-citizen, Robert Johnston, engaged fifteen ploughs with their necessary teams and men to plough some fifteen acres of greensward. A fair compensation for each team and men, and a premium of ten dollars to him who should plough his particular land the neatest in accordance with rules submitted and approved by the company before the task commenced, were the terms proffered and accepted by the tillers of the soil. The trial occupied some six or eight hours. Sixty head of cattle were harnessed for the occasion. The whole scene was beautiful and amusing—and when these honorable sons of the soil had finished the work they were given to do, the committee, appointed for the purpose, examined the respective claims, and reported in favor of Joshua Peckham. It is our opinion, which is something worth seeing that we are a farmer—that a like tract of land, of fifteen or twenty acres, was never ploughed better. The day ended well.

"And each took off his several way,
Resolved to" plough "some other day."

How much more manly and praiseworthy is a trial of skill of the above mentioned description than a fox hunt, a horse race, a shooting match, or a cock fight, none of which amusements can be pursued but at the expense of humanity and the loss of time. The one must be a source of enduring satisfaction, while the other can at best afford but momentary gratification.

Drifted ashore yesterday, at the narrows, the body of a man—had no head—by his dress had the appearance of a sailor, and must have been drowned a long time, as his clothes were much torn.—*Mer. Adv.*

TEXAS.—This country is likely to be convulsed in civil war in consequence of the imprisonment of Col. Austin, the founder of Austin's colony. The colonel is accused by the Mexican government of having excited the colony to insurrection, and driving away the Mexican troops. The colonel is now undergoing his trial in the city of Mexico, and fears are entertained for his life. Should he be executed his death will be revenged, and a civil war must be the result.—*N. O. Mer. Ad.*

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—During the ceremonies of consecrating the New Catholic Church at New Haven, on Thursday morning, the gallery, which was filled with people, gave way, and a part of it fell. A young man named Hadyear, was killed—and his father so badly wounded that his life was despaired of. Three or four other persons were dangerously, and a number more slightly wounded.

Vincent Owen, a revolutionary soldier, old and infirm, was murdered on the 20th ult. near Brownsville Pa. under very aggravated circumstances, by a man named Nathan Chancey. The perpetrator fled immediately, and his body has since been found in the water some miles below Brownsville. From appearances, it most likely, that his skull was fractured by a blow received, while in the water making his escape.

We learn from the Albany Argus, that the Jackson members of the Legislature held a caucus on the evening preceding the adjournment, and adopted a series of resolutions and an Address to their constituents. The resolutions recommend a Convention at Herkimer on the 10th September, for the nomination of candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor.

A SKELETON.—In digging a cellar for a new building on the site of No. 16 Ludlow street, a human skeleton was found about eighteen inches beneath the surface of the ground. It appeared to be the frame of a person of middle age. The old house had no cellar, so that these remains were directly beneath the floor. There was a strong suspicion excited that foul deeds had placed the person in that place.—*Jour. of Com.*

An Indiana paper apologizes for a delay in publication, on the ground that its press was stopped because the noise interfered with the deliberations of the District Court, in the room below. This is worse than bribery and corruption. It is actually muzzling.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—We learn that on Wednesday last, an Shapleigh, Miss Harriet Ross of that place was struck by lightning and instantly killed, while in the act of taking in some clothes from a line just before a shower. She was about twenty years of age, and was recently employed in the factory at this place.—*Great Falls Journal.*

The Bunker Hill Aurora says that the copperers employed in the Navy Yard struck for higher wages on Thursday, and left their work. They were to have been employed in coppering the Constitution.

If a young mechanic marries a poor girl, (says Dr. Franklin,) that has not been taught the rudiments of washing nor cooking, and is too delicate to mend or darn old stockings, you may be certain that their fortune is made.

At the firing in Catskill in honor of the Tory-Whig victory, a young man by the name of Gleason, had one arm blown off by the discharge of a cannon.

Pythagoras gave this excellent precept. "Choose always the way that seems best; how rough soever it be. Custom will render it easy and agreeable."

Mr. Abner Kneeland's appeal from the court in which he was condemned, is to be tried before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts next week.

The Portland Courier says that the young ladies of that town have formed an Anti-Matrimonial Society.

The hydro-oxygen microscope is now so improved, that a flea, when magnified, covers 200 square feet.

BRAVERY opposed to HYPOCRISY.—It is impossible to be a hypocrite and to be brave at the same instant.—*Address to the Peop. of France.*

—That which is bravery in distress, becomes insult in prosperity.—*Letter to Abbe Raynal.*

BLUNDERS.—The blunders of one man often serve to suggest right ideas to another man.—*Rem. on Mr. Hale's Res.*

ASTRONOMY.—Of all those discoveries which have a tendency to enlarge and elevate the mind, there is no one perhaps which gives so just a view of the relation in which our earth stands to like systems in corporeal existence, as that of Astronomy, and the invention of the Telescope, by means of which we are enabled to discover the character and formation of the heavenly bodies. This branch of science is every day approaching nearer to perfection—the last improvement being the construction, in Germany, as a Telescope which gives a view of the moon as within sixty-eight miles of the earth—magnifying the appearance of the planet three thousand four hundred and sixty-seven times. Thus we have a near and almost familiar view of a distinct planetary body; another world, at the distance of 240,000 miles, by which we can examine its surface and trace its external structure with almost the same ease and accuracy as our own earth; to which, however notwithstanding all our philosophy, our practical observations are still to be confined. The moon has its hills and valleys, its reefs, mountains, precipices and caverns; and in all things but its want of water, like the earth, and proper for the habitation for animate beings. Her mountain scenery is formed in the most rugged mould, being composed of towery peaks overhanging cliffs, and fragments of rocks, which seem almost to break their hold and precipitate themselves into the valleys beneath. Chains of mountains across its surface are to be seen, and circular cliffs around the deep cavities, some of which are four miles in depth and forty in diameter, supposed to have been the beds of Lakes and seas which once existed. There alternate hills and valleys cause the variable-ness which we discover in the brilliancy of the moon's surface, as it presents its different points to our observation.

Thus is the science continually exploring the wonders of the material world, and developing those sublime features in the economy of nature, the contemplation and study of which gives man more comprehensive and perfect knowledge, and elevates his mind to a true and honorable dignity which groveling ignorance could never attain.—*Buffalo Bulletin.*

He that is down, need fear no fall; he is that is low, no pride.

MORAL LECTURES AT TAMMANY HALL.

To-morrow (Sunday) morning—on *Blasphemy*, by Mr. Offen. In the afternoon, there will be a debate on *Revelation*. In the evening, an address to the Working Classes, on *Oppression*, by Mr. Offen—text. Joshua, the 9th and 23d.—"Now therefore ye are accursed, and there shall none of you be freed from being bondmen, and hewers of wood, and drawers of water." my 11*

PARK THEATRE.

This Evening, (Mr. Hackett,) RIP VAN WINKLE; MAJOR JACK DOWNING, or the Retired Politician; and SCAN MAG, or the Village Gossip.

DEATHS.

May 8, Joseph youngest son of Joseph and Sarah Lamson, aged 8 months, funeral this afternoon at 4 o'clock from No. 199 Division street.

May 8, Miss Mary S. Terry.

May 8, at Bergen, N. J. aged 29 years, Mrs. Elizabeth R wife of Thomas M'Grindell of this city, and daughter of the late Rev. John Cornelison of Bergen.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Ship Oceana, Leslie, Liverpool, April 7, to Samuel Thompson; 146 passengers.

Brig America, Graves, (late Giddings) Loude, Africa, 52 days.

Brig Orion, Card Apalachicola,

Brig Brutus, Ropes, Marseilles, 61 days, to Mitchell & Neilson.

Brig Galen, Weeks, from Neuvas, 13 days.

Brig Orestes, Marks, Trinidad, 18 days.

Brig Belle, Phelps, Barbadoes, 22d April, to Betner and Wright.

Schr Martha & Mary, New Orleans, 20 days.

Schr Hiram, Hanover, St. Lucea, 22 days.

Schr Oregon, Robinson, Georgetown, S. C.

Schr Franklin, Brooks, 15 days from Antigua.

Schr Camilla, Kelly, 2 days from Norfolk.

Schr Thaddeus, Bedell, 2 days from Norfolk.

Schr Wm. T. Bryant, Thompson, St. Thomas, 23d ult, to Betner & Wright—3 passengers.

Sloop Francis Cottrel, Burbanck, 2 days from York River.

Sloop Gen. Isaac Davis, Erickson, 2 days from Delaware.

CLEARED.

Ship Italy, Ritchie, Batavia and Canton; brigs Henry Clay, Rodbird,

Rath, Me; Agenoria, Bigelow, Providence; Chieftain, Talbot, Gotten-

burg; schrs. Pembroke, Pelham, N. Orleans; Orleans, Chase, Boston;

Rose-in-Bloom, Walker, Plymouth, N. C.; Oscar, Baker, Boston; French

barque Victor and Phenicia, Lieutand, Marseilles.

FOUND adrift by the subscriber, on the Williamsburgh shore, on the 7th instant, a Yawl Boat with "Samuel of Cunard" painted on her stern, and "J. E. Deane" on the inside. The owner is requested to prove his property and pay charges.

my 10 11

JOHN G. ROTCHE, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, April 6.

THE PROTEST.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the special order, being Mr. Bibb's amendment to Mr. Poindexter's resolution.

Mr. Calhoun having the floor from the previous day, spoke at length against the Protest of the President, and on concluding

Mr. Bibb withdrew his amendment "That the Protest be not received."

Mr. Forsyth then spoke in reply to Mr. Calhoun, in defence of the course of the President, and in justification of the Protest, and moved to strike out all after the word resolved, in the resolutions, and insert the following:

1. That the Message of the President, protesting against the resolution of the Senate of the 28th of March, be entered on the journals according to his request.

2. Resolved, That leaving to the States, to whom the Senate is alone responsible, to judge whether the resolution complained of is, or is not, within the constitutional competency of this body, and called for by the present condition of public affairs, an authenticated copy of the original resolution, with a list of the ayes and noes, of the President's Message, and of those resolutions, be prepared by the Secretary, and transmitted by the Vice President to the Governor of each State of the Union, to be by him laid before the Legislatures, at their next session, as the only authority authorized to decide upon the opinions and conduct of the Senators respectively.

Yeas—Messrs. Calhoun, Clayton, Ewing, Leigh, Naudain, Poindexter, Robbins.—7.

Nays—Messrs. Bell, Benton, Black, Brown, Clay, Forsyth, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, Kent, King of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Knight, Linn, McKean, Moore, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Shepley, Silsbee, Smith, Sprague, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tomlinson, Tyler, Webster, White, Wilkins, Wright.—34.

The question coming up on Mr. Forsyth's first resolution,

Mr. F. made a few remarks in support of it, when the question on its adoption was taken and decided in the negative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, of Ala., King, of Ga., Linn, McKean, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, White, Wilkins, Wright.—17.

Nays—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Webster.—25.

The question recurring on Mr. Forsyth's second resolution, Mr. Webster rose and expressed a wish to be heard; whereupon, on motion of Mr. Poindexter, the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Forsyth however withdrew the amendment for the present, to enable Mr. Calhoun to offer the following, as an amendment to Mr. Poindexter's resolutions:

Resolved, That the President of the United States has no right to send a Protest to the Senate against any of its proceedings.

Resolved, That the Senate do not receive the Protest of the President.

Upon these propositions Mr. Calhoun asked the yeas and nays; when were ordered.

Mr. Preston then spoke at some length against the principles contained in the Protest, but in favor of receiving the document.

Mr. Webster also followed briefly on the same side, and moved that the questions be taken separately on Mr. Calhoun's propositions.

Mr. Clayton then expressed a wish that Mr. Calhoun would withdraw his second resolution.

This Mr. C. yielded to, but it was opposed by Mr. Forsyth; and as it required the unanimous consent of the Senate to withdraw—

Mr. Clay moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion was decided to be out of order, (Mr. King, of Alabama, in the chair,) on the ground that the two resolutions were one amendment.

Mr. Clay appealed from the decision of the chair; and

Mr. Forsyth asked the yeas and nays on the appeal; which were ordered, and are as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Benton, Black, Brown, Calhoun, Ewing, Forsyth, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, Kent, King of Georgia, Knight, Leigh, Linn, McKean, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Shepley, Silsbee, Smith, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tomlinson, Tyler, Webster, White, Wilkins, Wright.—34.

Nays—Messrs. Clay, Clayton, Naudain, Sprague.—4.

So the decision of the Chair was sustained.

The question recurring Mr. Calhoun's first resolution was then taken, and decided in the affirmative, as follows, to wit:

Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Sprague, Smith, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggaman, Webster.—25.

Nays—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, White, Wilkins, Wright.—17.

WEDNESDAY, May 7.

The subject of the Protest coming up Mr. Webster addressed the Senate in support of the resolutions as amended by Mr. Calhoun, and was replied to by Mr. Benton. Mr. Forsyth also spoke in reply to Mr. Webster, to which Mr. Webster rejoined, when the question was taken on the adoption of the first resolution, which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggaman, Webster.—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, White, Wilkins, Wright.—16.

The following resolutions were then put, and decided in the affirmative by the same vote:

Resolved, that while the Senate is, and ever will be, ready to receive from the President all such messages and recommendations as the Constitution and Laws, and the usual course of public business authorize him to transmit to it, yet it cannot recognize any right in him to make a formal protest against votes and proceedings of the Senate, declaring such votes and proceedings to be illegal and unconstitutional, and requesting the Senate to enter such protest on its journal.

Resolved, That the aforesaid protest is a breach of the privileges of the Senate; and that it be not be entered on the journals.

Resolved, That the President of the United States has no right to send a protest to the Senate against any of its proceedings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, May 7.

The bill to extend the time for enabling the Commission to carry into effect the Convention with France, was taken up, discussed at some length, and passed without a division. The appropriation bill was then taken up and some further progress made therein, when the House adjourned.

A gay Irishman, a short time since, arrived at the Hotel de Suède, in the Rue de Richlieu, Paris, and having a quantity of dirty linen, sent for a washer-woman, and told her to pick it up from the floor. Shortly afterwards the washer-woman returned, and to the traveller's great surprise put into his hand a number of bank notes which had been negligently left among the linen. The Irishman was very grateful, and strongly urged the young woman to accept a reward for her honesty, but she resolutely refused to do so, and seemed quite humiliated at the offer. Some time afterwards a marriage was celebrated at the church of St. Thomas d'Aquin, which attracted a vast number of persons. It was easy to perceive, from the dress and manner of the bridegroom, that he was a foreigner, and from the timid and embarrassed deportment of the bride, that she did not belong to the same class as her intended, and that it was decidedly a marriage of inclination. The above anecdote got circulated among the crowd—in a word the bride was no other but the young washer-woman whom the Irishman had thought worthy of sharing his fortune and destiny.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

MONDAY, May 5.

At market this day, 210 beef cattle, 10 unsold, 12 pairs Working Oxen, 17 calves and cows, 50 sheep and 300 swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—The limited number at market caused some speculation and prices advanced considerably; the quality of the cattle was much better than usual. We noticed a few yoke extraordinary fine taken at 6 12 a 6 25; we quote prime at 5 75 a 6, good at 5 33 a 5 50, thin 5 a 5 25.

Working Oxen.—Sales were effected at 50, 60, 70 and \$75.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at 18, 22, 36 and \$29.

Swine.—We noticed several lots taken at 5 1/4 for sows and 6 1/4 for barrows, also lots at 5 for sows and 6 for barrows, at retail 6 for sows and 7 for barrows.

WORKS ON THE CURRENCY.—For sale at the office

of this paper—	
Gouge's American Banking System,	Price \$1 00
Cobbett's Paper against Gold,	75
Hale's "Useful Knowledge for the Producers," &c.	18 1/2
Roosevelt's "Mode of Protecting Domestic Industry," &c.	20

my2 tf

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